

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION**

DAVID C. LETTIERI,

CASE NO. 4:24 CV 1124

Petitioner,

v.

JUDGE JAMES R. KNEPP II

DOUGLAS FENDER,

**MEMORANDUM OPINION
AND ORDER**

Respondent.

Pro se petitioner David C. Lettieri, a federal prisoner, filed the above-captioned Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. (Doc. 1). He states that he is challenging the conditions of his confinement. *Id.* at 2. Specifically, Petitioner appears to claim retaliation and a violation of his due process rights in connection with a grievance he filed. *Id.* at 6; Doc. 1-1. Petitioner also appears to claim a denial of access to the courts. *See* Doc. 1, at 6; Doc. 1-1. He asks the Court to order “what is on the United States Marshals handbook.” (Doc. 1, at 7).

Writs of habeas corpus “may be granted by the Supreme Court, any justice thereof, the district courts and any circuit judge within their respective jurisdictions.” 28 U.S.C. § 2241(a). Section 2241 “is an affirmative grant of power to federal courts to issue writs of habeas corpus to prisoners being held ‘in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.’” *Rice v. White*, 660 F.3d 242, 249 (6th Cir. 2011) (quoting Section 2241(c)). Because Petitioner is appearing *pro se*, the allegations in his Petition must be construed in his favor, and his pleadings

are held to a less stringent standard than those prepared by counsel. *Urbina v. Thoms*, 270 F.3d 292, 295 (6th Cir. 2001). The Court, however, may dismiss the Petition at any time, or make any such disposition as law and justice require, if it determines the Petition fails to establish adequate grounds for relief. *Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 775 (1987); *see also Allen v. Perini*, 424 F.2d 134, 141 (6th Cir. 1970) (holding district courts have a duty to “screen out” petitions lacking merit on their face under Section 2243).

Habeas corpus is generally available to prisoners seeking relief from unlawful imprisonment or custody. *Martin v. Overton*, 391 F.3d 710, 714 (6th Cir. 2004). Federal prisoners may use 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to attack the manner in which their sentence is being executed, such as the computation of sentence credits or parole eligibility. *Capaldi v. Pontesso*, 135 F.3d 1122, 1123 (6th Cir. 1998) (citing *United States v. Jalili*, 925 F.2d 889, 893 (6th Cir. 1991)); *Wright v. United States Bd. of Parole*, 557 F.2d 74, 77 (6th Cir. 1977). Section 2241, however, is not available to review questions unrelated to the cause of detention. *Martin*, 391 F.3d at 714. Prisoners challenging the conditions of their confinement must do so through a civil rights action. *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 487-88 (1973). Virtually every aspect of a prisoner’s daily life that does not affect the duration of his confinement is considered a “condition of confinement.”

Here, Petitioner’s claims concern the conditions of his confinement. Because he is not challenging the execution of his sentence or the fact of his confinement, he is not entitled to relief under Section 2241.

For the foregoing reasons, good cause appearing it is

ORDERED that the Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (Doc. 1) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED and this action is DISMISSED pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243 without prejudice. Petitioner may file a civil rights action challenging the conditions of his

confinement, provided he pays the full \$405 filing fee. *See Lettieri v. Garver*, No. 4:24 CV 1219 (N.D. Ohio July 26, 2024) (finding Plaintiff's abusive litigation history constitutes an abuse of the privilege of proceeding *in forma pauperis* and prohibiting Plaintiff from filing any actions in this district unless accompanied by the full filing fee). And the Court

FURTHER CERTIFIES, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

s/ James R. Knepp II
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated: August 5, 2024